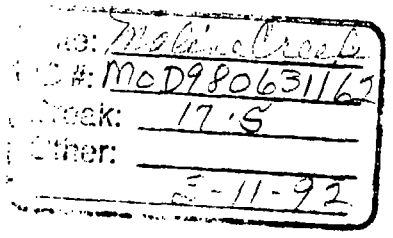


RSC File
Corporate File
ZPMO File
TDD File
SSC
Team Leader

Site Safety Plan
E & E Region VII

Site Name: Certain-Teed Pipe
Location: 600 St. Cyr Road St. Louis, Missouri
TDD #: T07-9203-012 **PAN #:** EM00307SAA

Work To Be Performed

Perform a site assessment of the former Certain-Teed Pipe facility to include an assessment of site conditions, photo and site documentation, and sampling of suspected asbestos material disposed on-site, if applicable.

Work Date(s): March 12-13, 1992

Hazard Evaluation

Low hazard: recon/walk-thru, documentation, etc. Moderate hazard: sampling. Materials containing asbestos believed to have been disposed on-site, possibly in an on-site landfill in which some material has since washed out from erosion, etc. Site walk-thru will be performed in Level D protection. Any sampling activities to be performed in Level C to include a Tyvek coverall, surgical gloves, and Ultra-Twin respirator with either GMA-H or GMC-H cartridges. Asbestos is a known carcinogen (see attached data sheet for additional chemical information). The primary hazard associated with contact of asbestos is through inhalation of the fibers, if released.

Decon will consist of dry doffing of PPE and rendering expendable sampling and PPE useless prior to bagging of the materials for disposal. Disposal of the bag will be made in a controlled duumpster at the E & E garage if there is no observable contamination.

Monitoring Equipment

Instrument	Action Level/Action
N/A	N/A

07KF

1.0

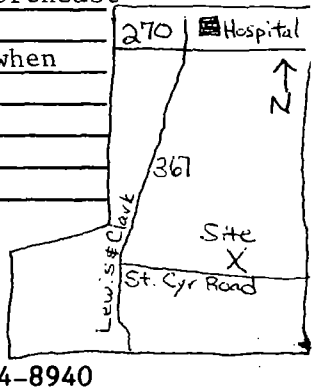
0400

Personnel

Name	Function
Joe Parish	Team Leader
David Kinroth	Site Safety Officer

Emergency Information

Ambulance: 911 **Hospital:** (314)355-2300 Christian Hospital Northeast
Fire: 911 **Police:** 911
Directions to Hospital: St. Cyr West to 367 North. Continue and when going below I-270 the hospital is directly to the right.



Emergency Contacts

Dr. Harbison: (501) 611-5766 or 661-5767 or 370-8263 (24 hr)
[redacted]
E & E (K.C.): (913) 432-9961
E & E ZMPO: (703) 522-6065
Motel: N/A

Buffalo (24 hr): (716) 684-8940
Tyson (816) 252-7954 H
Jonmaire: (716) 684-8060 W
Jonmaire: (716) 655-1260 H
Buffalo (HQ): (716) 684-8060

Attachments

- Medtox Hotline
- Exposures or Injuries Data
- Chemical Data Sheet

Written By: Kathleen Wright **Date:** March 11, 1992

Approved By: Dave Tyson **Date:** March 12, 1992

Medtox Hotline

Twenty-four hour answering service: (501) 370-8263

What to Report:

1. State: "This is an emergency."
2. Give your name, region, and site.
3. Give telephone number to reach you.
4. Give your location.
5. Name of person injured or exposed.
6. nature of emergency.
7. Action taken.

One of three toxicologists (Drs. Raymond Harbison, Richard Freeman or Robert James) will contact you. Repeat the information given to the answering service.

If a toxicologist does not return you call within 15 minutes, call the following persons in order until contact is made:

1. E & E Corporate Headquarters (EST 0830-1700): (716) 684-8060.
2. Twenty-four hour line - (716) 684-8940.
3. Corporate Health and Safety Director - Paul Jonmaire: (716) 655-1260 Home.
4. Assistant Corporate Health and Safety Director - Steve Sherman: (716) 688-0084 Home.

Exposures or Injuries

On-site Exposures or Injuries

Exposures should be given appropriate medical attention. Hospital care for chemical exposures must be coordinated with Dr. Harbison: (501) 370-8263 (24 hrs.).

Injuries without exposures should be given appropriate medical attention.

All exposures/injuries must be reported to the Regional Safety Coordinator within twenty-four hours (24 hrs.).

Off-site Injuries

1. If any injury occurs while you are "out of town" for the purposes of site work, the injury is given appropriate medical attention and reported to the Regional Safety Coordinator within twenty-four hours (24 hrs.).

2. If any injury occurs while using equipment owned or operated for E & E, the injury should be treated and reported to the Regional Safety Coordinator within twenty-four hours (24 hrs.).

3. If the injury occurred on your own time and has nothing to do with E & E property or equipment, report the injury to the Regional Safety Coordinator if:

    1. Medication is being taken.
    2. The injury may adversely affect job performance including your ability to work in the field, at the garage, driving, etc.

Chemical Fact Sheet* Version 2

ASBESTOS

The information in this sheet applies to workplace exposure resulting from processing, manufacturing, storing or handling and is not designed for the population at large. Any generalization beyond occupational exposures should not be made. The best industrial hygiene practice is to minimize exposure to all chemicals.

Chemical Names: Amosite, amianthus, actinolite, tremolite, anthophyllite, amphiboles, crocidolite, chrysotile, calcium magnesium silicate; CAS 1332-21-4.

Trade Names: Ascarite and others.

Uses: Heat-resistant insulator, inert filler, component of cements or brake linings, and many others.

PHYSICAL INFORMATION

Appearance: Fine, slender, flaxy fiber which can be white, green, blue or grey-brown in color.

Odor: None.

Behavior in Water: Insoluble.

HEALTH HAZARD INFORMATION

OSHA Standard: Average 8 hour exposure -- 0.2 fiber/cubic centimeter (effective 7/86).

NIOSH Recommended Limit: Average 8 hour exposure -- 0.1 fiber/cubic centimeter.

ACGIH Recommended Limit: Average 8 hour exposure -- amosite - 0.5 fiber/cubic centimeter, chrysotile - 2 fibers/cubic centimeter, crocidolite - 0.2 fiber/cubic centimeter, other forms - 2 fibers/cubic centimeter.

Short Term Exposure:

Short term exposure to asbestos has been shown to increase the risk of developing lung cancer, including mesothelioma. Such illnesses and their symptoms develop over a number of years and are usually associated with long term exposure to cancer-causing substances. However, due to the action of asbestos fibers trapped in the lung, no level or duration of exposure can be assumed to be free of risk and any exposure may contribute to the development of disease.

Long Term Exposure:

Exposure to asbestos fibers has been shown to cause an increased risk of developing several forms of cancer and other chronic lung disease. These diseases usually develop over a number of years, but may appear more rapidly. Once established, the disease becomes progressively worse even if exposure has ceased. Due to the long period that may elapse between exposure and the onset of disease, OSHA requires medical monitoring of workers occupationally exposed to asbestos. There is a very large increase in the risk of developing lung cancer in workers exposed to asbestos who also smoke cigarettes. Because asbestos can cause cancer, attempts should be made to reduce exposure to the lowest level possible through the use of engineering controls, protective equipment and appropriate work practices. The failure of workers exposed to asbestos to follow proper work practices (such as showering and changing to clean clothes before leaving work) can expose family members to asbestos fibers brought home on clothing.

*Prepared by the Bureau of Toxic Substance Assessment, New York State Department of Health. For an explanation of the terms and abbreviations used, see "Toxic Substances: How Toxic is Toxic" available from the New York State Department of Health.

EMERGENCY AND FIRST AID INSTRUCTIONS

Inhalation: Move person to fresh air. Clean any fibers away from nose and mouth. Seek medical attention, if necessary.

Skin: Wash material from skin without inhaling fibers. Remove any soiled clothing.

Eyes: Wash with water for 15 minutes. Seek medical attention, if necessary.

Ingestion: Seek medical attention, if necessary.

FIRE AND EXPLOSION INFORMATION

General: Non-flammable.

REACTIVITY

General: Stable.

PROTECTIVE MEASURES

Note: Several New York State agencies regulate aspects of the asbestos removal industry. The Department of Environmental Conservation addresses issues of transportation and disposal of materials containing asbestos. The Departments of Health and Labor are developing regulations for licensing of contractors, certification of workers and establishment of criteria for training and work practices in the asbestos removal industry. For more information, please contact the appropriate state agency.

Storage and Handling: Use closed, heavy-gauge, impervious plastic bags in sealed rigid containers protected from physical damage. Do not smoke, eat, or drink in the work area.

Engineering Controls: To reduce the formation of dust, asbestos-containing materials should be wet down, before being disturbed, with water that contains a surfactant or wetting agent (e.g. detergent). All hand-operated and power-operated tools which may release asbestos fibers in excess of OSHA standards must be supplied with local exhaust systems. Isolation, enclosure and dust collection methods should be used. Showers, sinks and eye wash stations should be readily available.

Protective Clothing (Should not be substituted for proper handling and engineering controls): Fiber concentrations in excess of 0.2 fiber/cubic centimeter require the use of special clothing (coveralls, head coverings, gloves and foot coverings), change rooms with two separate lockers (one for street clothes and one for work clothes) and a medical surveillance program. Employers are urged to contact their regional OSHA offices for more detailed information on the requirements of the revised OSHA standard for occupational exposure to asbestos.

Protective Equipment: For levels up to 2 fibers/cubic centimeter use an air-purifying respirator with high-efficiency filters. For levels up to 10 fibers/cubic centimeter use the above with a full facepiece. For levels up to 20 fibers/cubic centimeter use a powered air-purifying respirator with high-efficiency filters or a supplied-air respirator operated in a continuous-flow mode. For levels up to 200 fibers/cubic centimeter use a supplied-air respirator with a full facepiece, operated in pressure demand mode. For levels above 200 fibers/cubic centimeter use a supplied-air respirator with a full facepiece, operated in pressure demand mode and equipped with an auxiliary positive pressure self-contained breathing apparatus.

PROCEDURES FOR SPILLS AND LEAKS

Wearing protective equipment, use a wet-mop or high-efficiency vacuum to clean area. Avoid blowing, dry-brushing and dry-mopping, all of which may raise dust levels. For information on proper storage and disposal of wastes containing asbestos, contact your regional office of the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation.

For more information:
Contact the Industrial Hygienist or Safety Officer at your worksite or the New York State Department of Health, Bureau of Toxic Substance Assessment, 2 University Place, Albany, New York 12203.